

## ORDER BY THE PRESIDENT.

It Relates to the Monetary Affairs of the Island of Cuba After January 1, 1899.

### VALUE OF CURRENT COINS DEFINED.

United States Money Will be the Recognized Currency, But the Coins Now in Use will be Received in Current Business at the Values in United States Money as Herein Set Forth.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The president has issued the following executive order:

Washington, Dec. 28.—1898.—It is hereby ordered that on and after January 1, 1899, and until otherwise provided, all customs, taxes, public and postal dues in the island of Cuba shall be paid in United States money, or in foreign gold coin such as the Spanish Alphonso (centen), and the French Louis, which will be accepted in payment of such customs, taxes, public and postal dues at the following rates:

Alphonso (25 peseta piece) \$4.82.  
Louis (20 franc piece) \$3.86.  
That all existing contracts for the payment of money shall be payable in the money denominated in such contracts, and where French and Spanish gold shall be stipulated money of payment, they shall be received in their present decreed inflated values, i. e., Alphonso (25 peseta piece), \$5.20; Louis (20 franc piece), \$4.24, or in United States money at the relative value set forth in the above table, namely, \$4.82 for Alphonso (25 peseta piece), and \$3.86 for Louis (20 franc piece).

It is further ordered that on and after January 1, 1899, and until further provided, the following Spanish silver coins now in circulation in the island of Cuba shall be received for customs, taxes and postal dues at the following fixed rates in American coin:

The peso, \$60; the medio peso, \$30; the peseta, \$12; the real, \$6; the medio real, \$3.

Bronze and copper coins now current in the island of Cuba will be received at their face value for fractional parts of a dollar, in a single payment to an amount not exceeding 12 cents (one peseta).

[Signed.] WM. McKINLEY, Executive Mansion.

### RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CUBANS.

Detailed Report of the Officer in Command of the Brattain Expedition—Very Timely Relief.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Gen. Eagan, commissary general of the army, has received a detailed report from the officer in command of the expedition on the ship Brattain, which carried relief supplies to the destitute Cubans. This smaller ship preceded the relief trip of the Comal, and made many stops along the Cuban coast, where the destitution was great. The report shows that the supplies came most opportunely for relieving the widely-prevailing distress. The Comal carries 1,500,000 of rations, and is putting off supplies at points not touched by the Brattain.

### A COMPLIMENT TO LAWTON.

The General Ordered to the Philippines as Second in Command to Maj.-Gen. Otis.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The war department has issued orders assigning Maj. Lawton to service in the Philippines. This assignment is considered one of exceptional importance, as Gen. Lawton was one of the most conspicuous officers in the campaign about Santiago, and in the event of Otis' appointment as governor general of the Philippines, will assume military command of the forces in the Philippines. His new duties will require a combination of nerve and tact. Gen. Lawton recently has been in command of the camp at Huntsville, Gen. Frank, as ranking officer, will assume command on the departure of Gen. Lawton.

### SUFFERING IN HAVANA.

What Army Officials Are Doing to Relieve the Necessities of the Needy in Cuba.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Gen. Brooke, the governor-general of Cuba, telegraphed yesterday from Havana as follows to the secretary of war:

"Replying to your dispatch regarding the suffering in Havana and in the province of Havana. I find Gen. Lee has made ample provision for relief of people in his department and Gen. Ludlow has made arrangements to meet necessities in this city. Maj. Greenough and Mr. Gould have arranged to distribute a large amount of subsistence unloaded from the Comal at La Regla. It seems that every attention is given to this matter, and supplies will be furnished to all the needy as rapidly as the people are found."

The Spanish Marching Out of Havana—Old Glory Raised.

Havana, Dec. 30.—About 1,600 Spanish troops left Havana from the vicinity of the palace, the arsenal, Morro Castle and Cabanas fortress for Cuanajay Wednesday.

Col. Seyburn of the One Hundred and Second New York regiment raised the American flag Wednesday over the municipal building at Mariel in the presence of a number of notable persons and the people of the town. He made a speech in English, which was interpreted into Spanish.

Costly Elevator Fire.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 30.—Elevator X, on the Hastings and Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, at Tenth avenue, South, was burned. The main elevator, with its annex and 200,000 bushels of wheat, were consumed, and the loss will be at least \$200,000.

An Arrest Made.

New York, Dec. 30.—Mrs. Florence E. Rogers, the daughter of Mrs. Adams, killed by poison Wednesday, was arrested and taken to police headquarters.

### A PLATFORM FULFILLED.

The Promises of the Republican Party Have Been Faithfully Kept.

A party that keeps faith with the people deserves the commendation of all who believe that political platforms are guides for action, not mere rhetoric to catch votes. The platform adopted by the republican national convention in St. Louis June 18, 1896, has already been wrought into history. Every intelligent voter asks that his party not only have a full purpose to vitalize its principles as announced, but that it shall show the capacity to do it when intrusted with power. Tested by this standard the republican party has performed its duty with rare promptness and ability. Its promises of two years ago are accomplished facts. It was hoped and believed when the platform was adopted that it could be carried into effect peacefully; but a chain of unexpected events impelled the people to engage in a foreign war as a last resort. This crisis came upon a republican administration and was met with complete success. Emergencies, no matter how extraordinary, have been faced with a uniformly honorable result, and now that peace has returned the party feels that congratulations are in order.

In view of what has happened the language of the platform in regard to Cuba is deeply significant. After an expression of sympathy with the Cubans in their fight for independence the plank continued: "The government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property and lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty regulations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island." The good offices of the United States were tendered and rejected. Peace is restored in Cuba. Its independence is assured. All came to pass in less than two years after the republicans assumed control. Another passage in the platform reads: "The Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them." But one way existed to carry this into effect, and that was annexation. Hawaii, accordingly, has been made a part of our territory. No one foresaw in June, 1896, that before January 1, 1899, Cuba would be free and Hawaii under our flag. But both ideas were in the republican platform, and when the occasion came a republican administration turned the American aspirations into deeds.

There was in the platform the promise of escape from an era of bad times and political disaster, and it has been kept. "All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold," was another declaration which stands vindicated. The protective tariff outlined in the statute books. The enlargement of the navy and improved coast defenses are the fulfillment of another plank. In the last paragraph of the platform occur these words: "Such are the principles and policies of the republican party. By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution." The sincerity of the avowal has been placed beyond question. A striking parallel might be drawn between the realization of the republican national platform of 1896 and the neglect and perversion of the democratic platform of 1892 in which the people trusted to the full extent of executive and legislative power. But the bitter disappointments of that period are not a pleasant subject to dwell upon. The point to be impressed is that every party must stand by its platform, and be equal to its demands, to be worthy the respect and confidence of the American people.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### DRIFT OF OPINION.

For not making any mistakes President McKinley is a conspicuous success.—Baltimore Herald.

Col. Bryan, who is once again the B. O. of the Plate, aimed a shot at expansion and hit free silver.—Chicago Tribune.

Bryan and Bailey have been conferring. But for some reason the country refused to tip when they got together.—Cleveland Leader.

We are under the impression that Col. Bryan is making a mistake in resigning as soon as he is in danger of going into active service.—Peoria (Ill.) Herald (Dem.).

It is a misfortune that such a man should be keeping alive in the west and south the financial anarchy which he would impose upon the nation.—Baltimore American.

President McKinley in his speech in Atlanta boldly met the challenge thrown down by that brave trio, Hoar, Vest and Bryan, and swung the expansion banner proudly to the breeze.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The democratic party, in the full blaze of republican prosperity, is like a bird being driven from its nest. It will be unable to perceive anything until the night of democratic adversity comes.—Warren Review.

Col. William Jennings Bryan vehemently insists that the free and unlimited coinage of silver and anti-imperialism are to be the twin issues of the democracy in 1900. And it is undoubtedly safe to say that his adversary will not object.—Boston Herald (Ind.).

Bryan's first utterance upon return to civil life will help to place his party in hostility to public opinion on great issues of the future, and without his intention or understanding will help to break down opposition to the course of the administration.—N. Y. Tribune.

Col. Willie Bryan has resigned his commission, the prospect of service in Cuba being more than his patriotic soul could endure. It has been evident from the first that Bryan's entering the service was a grand stand play, but it is equally evident that the people understand this and that he has lost rather than gained in prestige.—Paris (Ill.) Beacon.

Democratic Congressman-elect Roberts, of Utah, is a Mormon, and it is also stated that he has three wives. When it comes to parcelling out the privileges of the house and the galleries it may be necessary to resort to the formula used by Artemus Ward in issuing tickets for his great moral show to Brigham Young and his polygamous followers: "Admit Representative Roberts and one wife."—Troy Times.

### BRYAN'S JAW UNLOCKED.

The Megaphonic Mouthpiece of Cheap Mouthpieces Is Again in Working Order.

Col. Bryan could not wait for the acceptance of his resignation before unbottling his pent-up opposition to that inevitable result of the war, expansion. The same day that he forwarded his resignation by wire he gave out an extended interview in the strain of Bailey, Cleveland, Hoar and Vest.

Not the least significant feature of this interview is the avoidance of all reference to silver or the financial question in any form. Evidently Mr. Bryan, in his character of boy orator, has a new toy, and wants to play with it. This is not the first time he has shown the fickleness of his nature. He came into considerable prominence originally as a free trader. For two years or so he toyed with that hobby, riding it on all possible occasions, often when it was a clear disregard of the proprieties to do so. Then suddenly, the election of 1894 over, he dropped free trade and mounted the free silver hobby. So violent and persistent was his rocking that he was nominated for president on that issue. Judging from his antecedents, it is about time for him to make a change. He cannot be everything in turn, but he may be expected to be nothing long.

Perhaps an element of jealousy enters into Mr. Bryan's impatience to recover from what he has called "military lock-jaw." Another young Lochinvar has come out of the west in eager rivalry, Congressman Bailey, of Texas. This rival is well to the front as the leader of anti-expansion. There is no small danger that Bailey will be "the logical candidate" of the democracy in 1900, as Bryan was in 1896. It is not a case of a few rails down or boards off the Bryan fence, but of a new field altogether, with the Nebraska not so much as within the inclosure.

Nor is Mr. Bailey the only possible candidate to be feared. Ex-President Cleveland has shown some signs of life. He is as pronounced, if not as loud, as Bailey in depreciation of national growth in area. Cleveland's interview on the subject started the rumor that he was being groomed for still a fourth presidential race. It is not surprising that between the two Col. Bryan is alarmed.

But the great mistake of Bryan was in trying to beat Bailey and Cleveland at their own game. He should have allowed them to go on hanging themselves with their own rope. Never was there a more unpopular cry than anti-expansion. Mr. Bryan should have taken a leaf from the political history of a century ago. At that time John Adams was president, and might easily have had a second term. But he was deaf and blind to public sentiment, and put himself as completely outside the limits of presidential candidacy as Bailey and Cleveland have done. If Mr. Jefferson had been a politician of the Bryan type he would have shared the fate of Adams. But he was level-headed. Instead of trying to out-Adams Adams, he put himself in line with popular sentiment. The democratic party of to-day is in great danger of sharing the fate of the federal party, and if Bryan had set himself the task of its rescue he would have fairly earned the honorable distinction of leader of the Jeffersonian democracy. As it is, he simply tags on behind the John Adamses of his party.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### THE PRESIDENT'S TACT.

William McKinley Has Shown That He Is the President of the Whole Country.

Nothing illustrates better the consummate tact of President McKinley than his course at Atlanta. Not only has he won the golden opinions of the people of the south by his conciliatory speeches, but he has accomplished something more important than that. He has gained for his course during the war the warm approval of the democratic legislature of Georgia, and the endorsement of the people of the south for his policy concerning the questions growing out of the war.

A duiler and less tactful man would have failed to see the opportunity of which President McKinley took advantage. While Bryan and the democrats in congress were preparing to make an issue of anti-imperialism, the president invaded the very stronghold of the democracy, and with a few simple speeches carried conviction to the hearts of the people.

Of course this may have little effect upon the democratic demagogues in congress who are determined to attack the course of the president during the war and call in question the wisdom of the policy believed to have been adopted for the disposition of the questions growing out of the war, but they will be duller than they are supposed to be if they fail to see the drift of popular sentiment in the part of the country to which they look for majorities in national elections. It will be difficult to carry a democratic party in congress against the administration when the voters in such strongly democratic states as Georgia and Alabama are shouting his praises.

William McKinley has demonstrated again that he is president of the entire country, and the proof of that demonstration will be furnished abundantly when the next presidential campaign opens.—Cleveland Leader.

Iowa democratic leaders at a post election love feast in Des Moines the other day developed sentiment the results of which will be that Iowa democrats will drop free silver at sixteen to one as fast as they can; that there will be no more fusion with populists and free silver republican recognition; that they will play up opposition to the Indianapolis monetary convention idea of retirement of the greenbacks and local option and other state issues.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The people can see that if the views of Col. Bryan and those who believe with him prevail once more the democratic party is preparing to get on the wrong side of the fence and advocate a cause which will be distasteful to a majority of the American people. It looks much as though history was going to repeat itself.—Atlantic Journal (Dem.).

Expansion has taken hold of the southern heart, and if the present enthusiasm continues McKinley will carry Georgia in 1900.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

The right of a city to maintain ejectment for a street of which it does not own the fee is sustained in San Francisco vs. Groie (Cal.), 41 L. R. A. 335.

An action against an Indian belonging to a tribe and a particular reservation, brought by a white man on a contract, is held in Stacy vs. Labell (Wis.), 41 L. R. A. 419, to be within the jurisdiction of a state court.

Poles of an electric railway, if properly placed, are held in Snyder vs. Fort Madison Street Railway company (Ia.), 41 L. R. A. 345, to give no right of action to the abutting owner, whether he owns the fee of the street or not.

Fines for overcharges by an express company are held, in Southern Express company vs. Com., Walker (Va.), 41 L. R. A. 436, not to be within the constitutional provision setting apart as a literary fund all fines collected for offenses committed against the state.

The garnishment of a debt due to a nonresident who is not personally served within the state and who does not voluntarily appear, is held in Louisville & N. R. Co. vs. Nash (Ala.), 41 L. R. A. 331, to be invalid, because it does not constitute due process of law.

A secret deed on the eve of the grantor's marriage, to prevent the wife from acquiring any interest in the property, is held in Arnegard vs. Arnegard (N. D.), 41 L. R. A. 258, to be void as to her homestead rights, but not void in toto.

A building of which the foundation and four walls remain substantially intact and which can be repaired for about one-third its value is held, in Corbet vs. Spring Garden Insurance company (N. Y.), 41 L. R. A. 318, not to be totally destroyed within the meaning of an insurance policy.

### ENGLISH ARMY AND NAVY.

As is the rule in the British navy, officers and men in the navy of the United States receive the same fare, 1s. 3d. per day being allowed both officers and ordinary seamen without distinction of rank.

Although the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is the sovereign of a German state, he is nevertheless still an admiral of the fleet of the British navy, and has a perfect right to wear the uniform and hoist his flag as such.

The Gatling gun was the first machine gun used in the British army and navy. This was introduced in 1875, but in 1882 the Gardner came into use, then the Nordenfeldt in 1878, and the Maxim in 1887. This gun then weighed 60 pounds, against the 416 pounds of the Nordenfeldt.

Boots and leggings for the British army cost \$233,000 yearly, and hats and caps \$50,000. The flannel, linen, calico, velvet, buttons, cotton wool, cotton, etc., from which are made the tunics, trousers, and shirts of the army, cost \$50,000 yearly, and \$1,000 a week is spent in wages for the making up of all this material.

Including the British non-commissioned officers and men (18,688), native officers and men (32,695) (equally 41,677) and followers (32,696), there were 93,061 men employed in repressing the recent frontier disturbances on the North-west Indian frontier. There were 41,055 admissions into the field and general hospitals, and 1,602 deaths.

### TIT-BITS OF INFORMATION.

The imperial palace at St. Petersburg contains one room which is the largest in the world. It is 160 feet long and 150 feet wide.

The largest flower in existence grows in Mindanao, one of the Philippines. It is three feet in diameter and is called "the man of the lake."

The mayor of London gets a salary of \$50,000 a year, and occupies the official residence, rent free. The entertainments he furnishes absorb most of his salary.

Fireflies are put to an ornamental use in some of the islands of the West Indies. They are caught and confined in nets on the heads of ladies, and sometimes a ballroom will appear with red, green, blue and yellow lights gleaming from her hair.

### FASHION NOTES.

Beetle, toad, turtle and butterfly-shaped brooches are gaining in popularity. They are generally set with imitation or precious stones.

Gun metal is gaining in favor, and among the many novelties is a lorgnette chain, which is worn either plain or studded with gems.

New styles of umbrella handles of burnt ivory or ivory smoked, with silver and gold trimmings, are numerous. The most attractive is a flat ivory handle with carving trimmed with silver.

Pocketbooks and card cases of walrus or elephant hide, with silver and gold mountings, are shown. The designs are novel and, with or without the addition of a small watch, are very desirable presents.—Jewelry Weekly.

### CATS IN ENGLAND.

It is interesting to note that the tame domestic cat was not mentioned by Caesar as being possessed by the ancient Britons in his period.

There is a story on record of a cute domestic specimen, which, being accidentally set on fire by paraffin, ran something like 100 yards and then plunged into water.

A writer says: "Until I went to the swimming entertainment at the Westminster baths I shared the popular impression that the only time that cats were ever known to take to the water was in the innocent days of their infancy."

The domestic cat of England was formerly considered to be a descendant of the wildcat, but it has been proved to be a distinct species, a characteristic difference being in the form of the tail, that of the wildcat being stumpy, while that of the domestic cat is long and tapering.

### Iron in This Country.

One historical authority states that the earliest discovery of iron within the present limits of this country was in the mountain range of western North Carolina, and the first effort to manufacture it into merchantable form was made in the state of Virginia in 1619. The foundry was destroyed by the Indians in 1622.—Chicago Times-Herald.

### Roping Alps Climbers.

Swiss experts have come to the conclusion that more harm is done than prevented by roping climbers on glaciers. Tourists saved from a crevasse are often fatally injured by the rope cutting into the body. It is now proposed to obviate this by means of specially-constructed broad belts.—Chicago Tribune.

### Savings Banks in England.

In England about one in 21 of the population has an account in a savings bank, in Wales, one in 40; in Scotland, one in 12, and in Ireland, one in 100. The average amount owing to English depositors is £11 11s; to the Welsh, 12s; to the Scotch, £1 17s 6d, and to the Irish, 7s 10d.—N. Y. Sun.

### All Alike.

First Weary Tramp (as limited express glides by)—It's harrud walkin' on a railroad, Bill. Don't yer wish yer was in one o' them sleepin' cars, Bill?

Second Tramp (thoughtfully)—Yis, ef I cud have a lower berth in the middle o' ta' car.—N. Y. Weekly.

### Two Propositions.

Miss DeCosh—I say that if the women must take off their hats the men should be prohibited from going out between the sheets.

Miss La Touch—Yes, or else from coming in between the drinks.—Cleveland Leader.

### Domestic Cruelty.

"I saw Mrs. Higby standing at the window weeping."

"I don't blame her; Mr. Higby was cleaning the pavement with that hand-painted snow shovel she gave him Christmas."—Chicago Record.

### Evastive.

She—If you were to find that I had lost all my fortune—every penny of it—would you hesitate to carry out our engagement?

He—I would hesitate at nothing.—Indianapolis Journal.

### Bold Thieves.

Thieves threw a hook and line through an open window of a house at Monterey, Mex., and stole the bedclothes under which the owner of the house was sleeping.—Chicago Times-Herald.

### Notwithstanding.

She—What an awfully tall man Lord Lofty is!

He—They say he's painfully short.—Philadelphia Press.

### The Enormous Gold Product of 1898.

This will be the greatest gold year in history. From South Africa, the Klondike and other sources the precious metal is being shipped in large quantities. It is believed that this year's output will nearly double that of any previous twelve months. The sales of Hoelter's Stomach Bitters are also increasing very fast, and this year that famous remedy will cure more people of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, nervousness and weakness than ever before.

### Some Still Semi-Civilized.

There is still a demand for about 25,000,000 paper collars in the United States each year. The paper collar is the connecting link between collarless barbarism and decently attired civilization.—Boston Transcript.

### Bad Feet from Frost-bites are Made Sound by St. Jacobs Oil.

Knowledge is power only up to the point where a person knows it all.—Town Topics.

### To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

### Oddly enough, London cyclists are compelled to ride slowly through Fleet street.

—L. A. W. Bulletin.

### The Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs.

The man who is full of himself hasn't much space to fill anyhow.—Town Topics.

### Made worse by cold. Neuralgia needs St. Jacobs Oil to cure. It cures.

### The stingy man's dollars are what you might call close quarters.—Golden Days.

### THE MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 30, 1898.  
CATTLE—Native Steers... \$4.50 @ \$5.50  
COTTON—Middling... 25 @ 26  
FLOUR—Winter Wheat... 3.25 @ 4.00  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red... 65 @ 70  
CORN—No. 2... 25 @ 26  
OATS—No. 2... 15 @ 16  
PORK—New Mess... 7.75 @ 10.00

ST. LOUIS.  
COTTON—Middling... 25 @ 26  
BEEVES—Steers... 2.75 @ 3.00  
CATTLE—Cows and Heifers... 1.00 @ 1.50  
CALVES—(per 100)... 4.00 @ 6.00  
HOGS—Fair to Choice... 7.25 @ 8.50  
SHEEP—Fair to Choice... 3.25 @ 3.75  
FLOUR—Patents (new)... 3.45 @ 3.60  
WHEAT—No. 2 Clear and Striped... 65 @ 72  
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed Winter... 30 1/2 @ 32 1/2  
CORN—No. 2... 25 @ 26  
OATS—No. 2... 15 @ 16  
RYE—No. 2... 20 @ 22  
TOBACCO—Lugs... 2.00 @ 3.50  
CIGARS—Choice... 12 @ 15  
HAY—Clear Timothy... 6.50 @ 9.00  
BUTTER—Choice Dairy... 16 @ 18  
EGGS—Fresh... 12 @ 13  
PORK—Standard Mess (new)... 10 @ 12 1/2  
BACON—Clear Rib... 6 @ 6 1/2  
LARD—Prime Steam... 5 @ 5 1/2

CHICAGO.  
CATTLE—Native Steers... 2.30 @ 2.50  
HOGS—Fair to Choice... 3.00 @ 4.00  
SHEEP—Fair to Choice... 2.50 @ 3.00  
FLOUR—Winter Patents... 3.20 @ 3.50  
WHEAT—No. 2... 65 @ 67 1/2  
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring... 65 @ 67 1/2  
CORN—No. 2... 25 @ 27 1/2  
OATS—No. 2... 15 @ 16 1/2  
PORK—Mess... 8 @ 8 1/2

KANSAS CITY.  
CATTLE—Native Steers... 2.15 @ 2.50  
HOGS—Fair to Choice... 3.00 @ 4.00  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red (new)... 70 @ 72  
OATS—No. 2... 15 @ 16  
CORN—No. 2... 25 @ 26 1/2

NEW ORLEANS.  
FLOUR—High Grade... 3.25 @ 3.50  
CORN—No. 2... 25 @ 26  
OATS—Western... 33 1/2 @ 34  
HAY—Choice... 12 @ 15  
BACON—Sides... 6 @ 6 1/2  
COTTON—Middling... 25 @ 26

LOUISVILLE.  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red... 70 @ 71 1/2  
CORN—No. 2... 25 @ 26 1/2  
OATS—No. 2... 15 @ 16  
PORK—New Mess... 9 1/2 @ 10  
BACON—Clear Rib... 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4  
COTTON—Middling... 25 @ 26

### STAR PLUG.

L. M. NATURAL LEAF PLUG  
CLIPPER PLUG  
CORNER STONE PLUG  
SLEDGE PLUG  
SCALING KNIFE PLUG

### SLEDGE MIXTURE SMOKING.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, Manufacturers.

### STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh of the bladder that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists. 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

### The Corned Philosopher.

"The successful statesman," said the Corned Philosopher, "must be able to stand a great deal while he is running, not to mention the ability to lie at the same time."—Indianapolis Journal.

### St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 24th, 1898.

Our little boy was afflicted with his disease, or bone ulcer, when he was about three years old. He suffered severely for a year and nine months. We had seven different doctors for him, but they could not cure him. They took out one piece of bone about 3 1/2 inches long, the shape of a shoe, and one smaller piece. The hole in his hip was about 3 1/2 inches deep, and the sore kept running all the time. The doctors ordered us to keep the hole filled with cotton, saturated with some kind of medicine. This we did, and used a probe to insert the cotton. We could introduce the probe about 3 1/2 inches; and found by moving the probe about that there was a large cavity next to the bone, and we could feel the bone with the probe. The child was very pale, thin and weak and could not sleep, and we had no hope of his recovery. The treatment we gave him under the doctors' directions did him no good. We finally commenced using Allen's Uterine Salve and it soundly and permanently cured him in about six months. He has been well about four years and is strong and quite healthy. He is a picture of health, and runs, scuffles and plays with other boys as though nothing had been the matter with him. We believe Uterine Salve saved his life.

LAURA PEDERSON.